price position from the slump necessitating the intervention of Government so as to guarantee a minimum price to the producer (under the Price Support Scheme) to the other extreme of inflation requiring Government once again to safegaurd the interests of the consumer by making food-grains available to him at reasonable prices (under the Price Stabilisation Scheme).

## (ii) Food Production.

**705.** The Department of Food Production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

PROGRESS UNDER THE GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME.

(1) *Scheme for Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.*—The expenditure under the Scheme was Rs. 83,517-37 against a provision of Rs. 1,37,000 for the year, and the target achieved by the use of improved seeds was 7,523 pallas in an area of 75,230 acres resulting in an estimated additional food production of 3,761 tons.

(2) *Distribution of Fertilisers.*—The progress achieved by the increased use of superphosphate and new fertilisers like urea and ammonium nitrate was as follows :—

| *Total quantity of Fertilisers distributed* | *Acreage benefited* | *Estimated additional production* |
|---|---|---|
| 21,530 tons | 2,15 300 | 26,910 tons |

(3) *Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost.*—The Urban Compost Scheme was started in 1944 for the purpose of organising the utilisation of town sweepings, sewage etc., as compost manure. The number of towns in the New Mysore State was 289 and the number of towns where compost work was introduced was 183.

To create an incentive in the ryots for using more urban compost to crops, the Government gave subsidy to the ryots by way of meeting the transport charges on compost at Rs. 2 per ton.

To intensify the compost work in the rural areas, the Rural Compost Scheme under the name of "Schemes for development of local manurial resources" was launched.

The total quantity of compost prepared during the year was 99,649 tons benefitting 19,930 acres of land to an additional food production of 4,982 tons.

(4) *Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.*—The organic manures applied in the form of farm yard manure and compost were quite inadequate to make up the difficiency and therefore, the growing of leguminous crops and incorporating them into the soil, which is in practice to certain extent, was further intensified to make up the difficiency of organic constituency of the soil. Under this scheme, 833 pallas of green manure seeds were distributed during the year throughout the State benefitting an area of 4,165 acres of land, with an additional production of 416 tons of grain.

(5) *Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets, Tractors and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.*—This scheme was meant to provide lift irrigation facilities on loan basis to agriculturists owning irrigation wells. During the year, 589 pumpsets, 10 diesel oil engines at a cost of Rs. 7·15 lakhs and 10 tractors valued Rs. 1,43,989 were issued to the ryots under Grow More Food Campaign. The estimated additional production was 2,625 tons.

(6) *Plant Protection Scheme.*—During the year, there were no serious or extensive outbreaks of pests or diseases. An area of 13,000 acres covered up by different food crops on which several pests and diseases were either noted or reported were treated and the adverse effect minimised and the estimated additional food production was 2,600 tons. The expenditure on this account during the year was Rs. 1,05,219.

(7) *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—The area brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and the progress made during the year was as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Target fixed for the year. | 1,22,264 acres | |
| Progress made during the year. | 1,00,000 acres | |
| Average yield per acre by J.M.P.C. | 3,810 lbs. | Old Mysore State figures |
| Average yield per acre by local method. | 2,420 lbs. | |
| Average additional yield per acre. | 1,390 lbs. | |

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(8) *Fishery Development.*—Due to the States Reorganisation, two districts with a coast-line were incorporated into the Mysore State, as also certain inland areas from Coorg and Hyderabad. The schemes for fishery development in these areas required revision for intensive development.

A total quantity of 13,93,173 (13,38,726) fish fingerlings were stocked in 32,056 acres of waterspread in the erstwhile Mysore State. Five lakhs of fish fingerlings of Major carps, mostly Cirhina, Mrigal, Labeo, Calbasu and Catla were imported from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15,160. These fingerlings were stocked in selected tanks in various parts of the State after rearing for about 3 months in the fish farms.

Seventy-seven thousand carp fry of quick growing varieties imported from Calcutta were first released in fish nurseries at Dharwar.

The quantity of salt issued to the fishermen at the fish curing yards was 70,068 maunds in the integrated areas and a total quantity of 4,32,500 maunds of fish was cured at these yards.

(9) *Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost (Loan).*—Due to intensive propaganda and inducement to popularise the compost production under Grow More Food Campaign, almost all the Municipalities in the State had taken up the manufacture of compost from town wastes.

A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 as loan was sanctioned during the year to Shimoga, Davangere, Nanjangud, Arsikere, Bangarpet and Hassan Municipalities which have slender financial resources, for the above purpose.

(10) *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—In order to extend the area under irrigation, the scheme of providing subsidy to the ryots desiring to sink irrigation wells, was continued during the year. The subsidy payable was limited to Rs. 250 per well throughout the State; 60 per cent of the subsidy being borne by the Government of India for raising food crops in the area irrigated by the well. Whenever the ryot needed further financial assistance., there was provision to grant them loans up to a limit of Rs. 750 per well, repayable in easy annual instalments.

The progress achieved under the Scheme during the year was :—

| *Number of wells completed* | *Acreage* | *Additional estimated production (in tons)* |
|---|---|---|
| *189* (*More than 1,000 wells were under progress*) | 378 | 189 |

(11) *Minor Irrigation.*—Irrigation works costing over Rs. 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs of rupees were brought under this scheme. As against 47 works programmed for the year, only 12 works were taken up for execution. The outlay for the period was Rs. 4,78,353 assuring water supply to the old atchkat of 4,192 acres and bringing under irrigation an extent of 880 acres of (in Coorg District new atchkat).

(*a*) *Restoration of Minor Tanks.*—These works contribute towards the assurance of water supply to the old atchkat under them. Out of 907 works taken up for execution during the period in Region "A", 202 works were completed. The expenditure during the period of nine months was Rs. 9,43,777, the area benefitted being 8,724 acres.

(*b*) *Construction and Improvement to River, Tank, Feeder and Pick-up Channels.*—Works required for effecting improvements to the anicuts, tanks, feeder and pick-up channels to achieve an economical utilisation of water and costing below Rs. 50,000 were taken up during the year. Against 408 incomplete and fresh works programmed for the period, 340 works were taken up, out of which, 60 were completed benefitting to an extent of 10,529 acres of old atchkat. The outlay during the period was Rs. 3,54,743.

(12) *Extension of Power Supply to Irrigation Pumpsets.*—Against the target of extending power to 800 units fixed for the year to benefit an area of 4,000 acres, the achievements during the period have risen up to 1,039 units, the acreage benefitted being 5,180 acres, resulting in an outlay of Rs. 34·60 lakhs.

(13) *Land Reclamation by Manual Labour.*—During the year, 135 individuals carried out the several